UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/7233

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT

(INT/92/202) - Strengthening Developing Country Capacities in Convention/Protocol, Evaluation and Negotiations

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	22 January 1992
Expected duration:	One year
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$350 000 Source of funds: SPR
Total UNDP budget:	$350 000

Project background

UNDP's action plan and strategy to meet the increasing demands in the area of environment and sustainable development have both a national and an international focus. At the national level, efforts have focussed on better integrating environment and development considerations in UNDP's technical co-operation programmes and projects and in utilizing UNDP's Environment Management Guidelines and the Sustainable Development Network. Several developing countries have been assisted in preparation of national reports for the UNCED preparatory process.

This project focusses on the international level where UNDP has been helping advance environmental policy. Under the project (INT/91/714) Country Ozone Protection Initiatives, $60,000 was spent on two activities; the first a survey of present and expected consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in Indonesia and relevant policy implications of not signing the Montreal Protocol, and the second a joint UNDP/USEPA/Norway reconnaissance mission to Poland to assess ODS use and to recommend strategies so Poland can comply with Montreal Protocol provisions. UNDP is also supporting a task force that will recommend institutional mechanisms for expanded tropical forestry research.

A recent development has been the start of negotiating processes for several new environmental conventions and/or protocols. It is anticipated that some may be ready for approval at UNCED (1-12 June 1992, Rio de Janiero) while others may require a longer negotiating schedule. The relevant areas include climate change, forestry and biodiversity. There are also several ODS-using countries that have not yet signed the Montreal Protocol (e.g. India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Yemen); and requests for preliminary technical and policy assistance have been received from some of them.

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Description of project

The project will strengthen developing country capacities in Convention/Protocol evaluation and negotiation through:

(1) Ozone Layer Initiatives under:(a) Non-signatory countries: several countries are in the process of evaluating whether they should sign the Montreal Protocol and the resulting implications. These will include both larger ODS consumers (e.g. Algeria, India, Indonesia,. Pakistan) and smaller consumers (e.g. Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Vanuatu, Yemen). These countries will be assisted through reconnaissance and/or technical missions to help determine the needed data and policy implications framework so that an informed decision can be taken; and (b) Poland: the report of the initial reconnaissance mission was excellent in both substantive and technical terms. The Government and Polish industry were not, however, able to provide the mission with adequate cost details and a short follow-up joint mission (UNDP/USEPA) is required to finalize cost estimates of the strategies recommended by the initial mission.

(2) Evaluation and Negotiation Processes for New Environmental Conventions and/or Protocols under: (a) Climate change negotiations: The fifth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change (INC/FCCC) will be held during 18-28 February 1992 in New York. Following discussions between the Chairman of INC/FCCC, UNDP has agreed to support substantive preparations for these negotiations in selected developing countries as well as participation of developing country representatives at the fifth and subsequent sessions of INC/FCCC. Based on what is agreed to at UNCED, additional post-UNCED support may very likely be required; and (b) other negotiations: Other conventions/protocols to be discussed at UNCED will include those on biodiversity and forestry. Requests for UNDP assistance in the substantive preparations for these negotiations are being received; and limited provision has been made to cover these requests.

Inputs

UNDP will utilize a mix of international and national experts, UN Volunteers, international/regional/national NGOs and, where applicable, TCDC elements. The training component will include essential representation of selected developing country participants at the negotiating sessions.

Financial data

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Personnel	220 000
Training	100 000
Miscellaneous	30 000
Total	350 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF BOLIVIA

IPF:(1987-91) $2 700 000

(BOL/89/023) - Project for Agricultural Development "MINKA" Potosi

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	18 December 1991
Expected duration:	48 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Regional Corporation for the Development of Potosi
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 2 491 000 Source of funds: Netherlands
Total UNDP budget:	$ 2 491 000

Project background

Like the rest of the Bolivian Andes the Central region of the Department of Potosi is an area characterized by arid and semi-arid land and little developed infrastructure. Most of the population of Central Potosi which is engaged in subsistence dairy and agricultural farming, receives very limited private investment and is not adequately integrated into the market system. The two droughts that affected the region in the 1980's have accelerated a migratory trend to the cities and to illegal coca-growing regions. This migration is gradually draining the agricultural sector in Potosi of its manpower while at the same time increasing under-employment in the urban areas due to insufficient absorption capacity since Potosi, once a thriving mining city, has been in decline for a long time. Given the urban employment problem, increased migration is taking place to neighboring departments as peasants seek temporary employment in illegal coca-growing areas in order to survive and provide for their families.

In an effort to break the vicious cycle of rural poverty the Government is following a strategy that will increase the income level, reduce rural-urban migration, and contribute to the creation of the necessary conditions to ensure the sustainability of development programs in the rural areas. In this context, priority will be given to the most depressed areas, among them Potosi. At a national level, the Government is investing resources for the development of infrastructure, and conducting programs of social and income generating services. At the regional level, the Regional Corporation for the Development of Potosi (CORDEPO) is working in the North with UNICEF in the project PROANDES, in the South with the International Agricultural Development Fund in a agricultural development project, and in other micro-projects co-financed by the European Economic Community. UNDP has previously provided assistance to this region through an emergency effort in response to the drought

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of 1982-1983 that affected the whole Andean region of Bolivia, and in 1987 under the project (BOL/86/022) Micro-irrigation in Dry-Land Areas. At a supervisory and administrative level CORDEPO has not developed all the capacity required to continue to set policy, administer, evaluate, and monitor implementation. To this end the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The long-term objectives of the project are to: (a) increase the income level in rural areas; (b) decrease migration to urban centers and coca-growing areas; and (c) ensure the sustainability of agricultural development projects after international assistance has ended.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) provide technical assistance to CORDEPO to decentralize its operational and administrative functions to a sub-regional level; (b) strengthen its management for an efficient administration of projects; (c) provide updated and detailed information on the cost-benefits of the project to participants; (d) build capacity to efficiently co-ordinate with other institutions and projects in the area; (e) implement a Monitoring and Evaluation System that will allow the evaluation of projects from a cost-benefit perspective; (f) train personnel of CORDEPO in project management to ensure sustainability of the project; (g) strengthen the technical capacity of CORDEPO for the identification, evaluation, control, and support for new investment projects in agriculture and rural development; (h) carry out feasibility studies for marketing commercial agricultural products, construction of additional irrigation systems, and continued monitoring of the soil in the region; (i) increase farm production and productivity so as to improve and expand infrastructure; (j) build new irrigation systems and expand or refurbish existing systems; (k) undertake re-forestation construct terraces and defenses to control erosion; (l) provide information and training in production techniques; and (m) refine the Revolving Fund in order to make loans more accessible.

Inputs

UNDP will provide national and international personnel including an expert in marketing (1.5work-months), an agronomist(48work-months), a sociologist(36work-months), an economist(36work-months), a national co-ordinator(48work-months), and eight short-term consultants(42work-months) in administrative systems, plot irrigation, soil management, programs for peasant women, etc.); subcontracts for the construction of terraces and subregional training centers; training programs for personnel of CORDEPO and for the peasants of the region, seminars, workshops, on-site visits, scholarships, and hands-on-training; transportation equipment including a van, two pick-up trucks, a jeep, a retro-excavator, a concrete mixer; equipment for radio-communication, pilot projects for women groups, green houses and re-forestation; equipment and construction materials for the irrigation systems, defenses, terraces; CEMAP's; Revolving Fund; use and maintenance of equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	509 800
Subcontract	380 100
Training	117 500
Equipment	1 304 000
Miscellaneous	179 600
Total	2 491 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF BOLIVIA

IPF:(1987-91) $ 21 700 000

(BOL/91/014) - Project for Agricultural Development "AYNI" Oruro

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	18 December 1991
Expected duration:	36 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Regional Corporation for the Development of Oruro
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 1 783 800 Source of funds: GTZ (Germany)
Total UNDP budget:	$ 1 783 800

Project background

In an effort to break the vicious cycle of rural poverty, the Government of Bolivia is following a strategy that will increase the income level, reduce migration, and contribute to the creation of the necessary conditions to ensure the sustainability of the development programs in the rural areas. In this context, priority will be given to the most depressed areas, among them Oruro. The two droughts that afffected the region in the 1980's have accelerated a migratory trend to the cities and to neighboring departments, as peasants seek temporary employment in illegal coca growing areas in order to survive and provide for their families. At a national level, the Government is investing resources for the development of infrastructure, and conducting programs of social and income generating services. At the regional level, the Regional Corporation for the Development of Oruro (CORDEOR) is administering micro-projects co-financed by the European Economic Community in the Western part of the Department. NGO's such as CARE are also collaborating in the strategy.

The above-mentioned project has its basis in previous programmes targeting the Andean region, (BOL/83/008), and specifically the peasants of the Eastern region of Oruro under the project (BOL/86/023). The former was introduced as an emergency action in response to the drought of 1982-1983. Subsequently, BOL/86/023 was implemented as a successor to BOL/83/008; and by the end of 1990 it had implemented more than 70 small irrigation systems benefiting over 2,000 families, created a Revolving Fund that benefitted more than 1,500 small farmers who received loans, organized 68 communities into production groups, arranged 13 training courses for CORDEOR's technical personnel and 250 peasant leaders; and concluded initial studies in re-forestation and on the viability of increased investment in the productive sector.

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While both previous projects were successful insofar as achieving their specific physical outputs, sustainability issues such as institutional strengthening were not adequately addressed. The current project (BOL/91/014) will address this issue as requested by the Ministry of Planning; hence UNDP assistance was requested under the present approval.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) provide technical assistance to CORDEOR to decentralize its operational and administrative functions to a sub-regional level; (b) strengthen its management for an efficient administration of projects; (c) provide up-dated and detailed information on the cost-benefits of the project to participants; (d) build capacity to efficiently co-ordinate with other institutions and projects in the area; (e) implement a Monitoring and Evaluation System (SIME) that will allow the evaluation of projects from a cost-benefit perspective; (f) train personnel of CORDEOR in project management in order for them to assume the project's responsibility after the termination of international assistance; (g) strengthen the technical capacity of CORDEOR for the identification, evaluation, control, and support for new investment projects in agriculture and rural development; (h) carry out feasibility studies for marketing commercial agricultural products, construction of four irrigation dams and for a milk production facility; (i) increase farm production and productivity so as to improve and expand infrastructure; (j) build irrigation systems and provide training and information; and (k) make loans from a Revolving Fund accessible to secure the timely availability of the means of production and commercialization.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international personnel including an expert in hydrology and dam design(three work-months), irrigation of plots(three work-months), a consultant on investment studies(six work-months), national personnel consisting of advisors for the development of infrastructure(36work-months), in production systems for the agricultural and livestock industries(12work-months), and 16 short-term consultants(87work-months) in administrative systems, technical communication, irrigation and drainage, soil management, etc.; subcontracts for three market studies, and a laboratory for soil analysis; the construction of small dams and of subregional administrative centers; training programs for personnel of CORDEOR and for the peasants of the region as well as seminars, workshops, on-site visits, and hands-on-training; transportation equipment including one van, three light trucks, a truck, nine motorcycles; equipment for well drilling, hydraulic systems, soil and water laboratory, audio-video for training, office equipment; equipment and construction materials for pilot projects and for the irrigation systems as well as tools; use and maintenance of equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	493 900
Subcontract	351 000
Training	115 100
Equipment	746 000
Miscellaneous	77 800
Total	1 783 800

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PARAGUAY

IPF:(1992-1996) $5 200 000

(PAR/91/007) - Strengthening the Management Capacity of the Ministry of Industry & Commerce

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	18 December 1991
Expected duration:	36 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 572 000 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$5 150 400
Total UNDP budget:	$5 722 400

Project background

The industrial sector of Paraguay is among the smallest and least developed in Latin America, accounting for less than 20 percent of the GNP. Approximately 90 percent of the industries are of small or medium size (no more than 5-20 employees) and highly concentrated with 70 percent of total production being accounted for by wood and food processing.

Traditionally, Paraguayan entrepreneurs have been largely commercially oriented; and industrial success required longer-term planning and greater investment. Commerce, therefore, was the more logical choice, especially given the lack of both credit and/or other financial and fiscal policies encouraging industrial development. Paraguay subsisted on the export of raw materials, primarily cotton and soya. In view of both its own ideological outlook and the exigencies of international financial institutions, the Government is currently in the process of undertaking political and economic reform. Industry constitutes a major priority. Several laws have been passed in 1990-91 liberalizing trade regulations providing fiscal incentives for investment in the industrial sectors and allowing for greater exchanges between the state and private entrepreneurial organizations. The Ministry of Industry has been restructured to enable it to function as an industrial catalyst with improved policy formulation, sectorial analysis, and implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national industrial policies and directives. It is in this context that the Government has requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The immediate objective of the project is to assist in the strengthening of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC) by undertaking technical assistance within the

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rubric of eight sub-programmes.

These sub-programmes are as follows:(a) Industrial Extension Service (IES): the MIC will establish a IES unit for which technical assistance will be provided, and technical training and managerial support in areas such as textile, shoes, leather, oil, etc. will also be given in order to improve production and competitiveness of the industry; (b) Handicraft Promotion Service (HPS): Assistance will be provided to establish a nation-wide structure to train artisans, improve the quality and marketing of their product, and assist in organizing commercial units for organizational and promotional purposes; (c) Technical Unit of MIC: Assistance will be directed towards enhancing the technical unit both by establishment of the requisite systems and by elaboration of technical, economic and sector specific studies;(d) MERCOSUR: Technical assistance will be provided to train the personnel from the Ministry and the private sector in the requisite fields, such as negotiation, trade laws, rules and regulations, fiscal policies, etc.; (e) Regional Offices of MIC: Technical assistance will be directed towards improving the capacities within these regional offices to identify the investment and technical needs of local industry, to improve export promotion and to operationalize the industrial extension services catering to the regional needs;(f) Investment: Assistance will be given to identify and analyze the industrial needs, to prepare investment projects, co-ordinate aid to the sector, to disseminate information on technological transfers and train the public and private sectors in the analysis and implementation of capital investment projects; (g) Unit for International Negotiations: Within MIC and International Negotiations Unit will be established for the specific purpose of negotiating international agreements of a bi and multi-lateral nature, specially those outside the framework of MERCOSUR. Training and assistance for the requisite studies will be provided; and (h) Technical assistance will be provided to assist in the establishment of the Directorate of Industrial Property that will address the issue and create and administer systems for dissemination of information on pertinent technological and patent concerns.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 190 work-months of international consultants in production technology, international commerce, international law, investment projects, industrial economists, patent law and administration, and a project co-ordinator; 3450 work-months of national consultants in industrial management, marketing, system analysts, investment and legal, accounting and fiscal systems; training programmes organized in the above-mentioned areas; equipment consisting of primarily computers for the data bases and vehicles; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	4 008 600
Training	139 900
Equipment	252 500
Miscellaneous	1 321 400
Total	5 722 400

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF VIETNAM

IPF:(1992-96) $92 774 000

(VIE/89/034) - Red River Delta Master Plan

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	12 February 1992
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	World Bank (IBRD)
Government implementing agency:	State Committee for Sciences (SCS)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 900 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$2 900 000

Project background

The Red River Delta (RRD) located in the North of Vietnam covers a total area of 15,860 km2, of which about 9,030 km2 are reported to be arable, and has a predominantly rural population of about 16 million (1986). The population density of the RRD is about 780 persons/km2, one of the highest in the world, and four times the national average of about 195 persons/km2 (based on the 1989 census).

There is an obvious need to address the development potential of resources in the RRD. Most of the population is directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture; and this pattern will likely prevail for the foreseeable future. Achieving the full agricultural, aquacultural and animal husbandry potential of the RRD calls for primary attention to an optimal development of its natural resources and to improvements in production processes. Given the need to fully justify interventions and to ensure that they are both sustainable and designed in such a way as to avoid any harmful environmental impact, the planning process must involve a comprehensive assessment, careful screening and selection of the most suitable options based on sound technical, economic and social criteria. This task is, in essence, the "problem" which the proposed project would address. To this end the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

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Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) prepare a master plan for the sustainable, technically and economically sound socio-economic development of the Red River Delta (RRD) through optimal use of its natural and human resources; (b) conduct feasibility studies for five high-priority developments suitable for international financing; and (c) train Government staff and develop an institution capable of planning and co-ordinating the integrated development of the RRD.

Project activities will include implementation in four parts: (1) assessment of available data on land, water, mineral, and human resources; (2) assessment of alternative development options and formulation of a development strategy; (3) formulation of a master plan comprising short-term and long-term integrated development and investment plans; and (4) preparation of feasibility studies for five high-priority projects suitable for international financing.

The project will also ease pressures on resources, provide employment without adverse environmental impacts and provide for an appropriate participation of women in the development. It will provide training for counterpart staff in integrated planning procedures to enable continuity of planning beyond the two years of project duration; and will generate assistance from bilateral donors such as SIDA, FINNIDA, AIDAB, ODA, OECF, EEC, DREE (France), GTZ (Germany), CIDA and USAID, and international lending agencies such as IBRD and AsDB in financing identified high-priority development projects.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a total of 307 work-months of expert and consultant services: 87 months of international experts/consultants and 220 work-months of national experts/consultants which will be provided under a subcontract with a group of international/national consulting firms. UNDP will also provide funds for fellowships, study tours and in-service training; data processing and transportation equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	235 500
Subcontract	1 669 000
Training	330 000
Equipment	425 000
Miscellaneous	240 500
Total	2 900 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
AFGHANISTAN

IPF: (1992-96) $112 600 000

(AFG/88/001) - Eastern Afghanistan Rural Rehabilitation Programme
(Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	12 February 1992	
Expected duration:	One year	
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$5 000 000	Source of funds: IPF
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 300 000	Source of funds: UNOCA/ Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund
Previous UNDP budget:	$15 665 300	
Total UNDP budget:	$20 965 300	

Project background

Rural Afghanistan has been devastated by war over the last 13 years. A large group of the population (approximately five and a half million) left the country and are now refugees in Pakistan and Iran. Another two million people have been internally displaced. Those who remained have seen their irrigation systems, general infrastructure, agriculture and livestock production systems destroyed or severely damaged by lack of maintenance.

The ongoing project began in April 1989. Based in Peshawar with sub-offices in Quetta and Islamabad, the project constitutes a principal component of UNDP's strategy for rehabilitation in Afghanistan entailing progressive penetration of rural areas, addressing key rehabilitation problems with an emphasis on achieving immediate, positive and visible results. Rehabilitation and reconstruction activities under this project have been carried out in areas where the Government has no presence through the contracted services of NGOs, both international and Afghan, operating inside Afghanistan across the Pakistan border.

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As of 30 September 1991, 158 subcontracts with NGOs, totaling (US)$9.9 million have been signed, of which 95 have completed fieldwork. These subcontracts have covered rehabilitation and reconstruction support activities in agriculture (extension services and crops), livestock, land and water (irrigation and potable water), and land transport (repair of secondary and tertiary roads). Recently, as a result of UNOCA's diminishing operational role, the Disabled Afghans Project has been transferred to UNDP/OPS under the umbrella of AFG/88/A01.

The July 1991 evaluation confirmed that through the impact of the project, living conditions had been significantly improved for many Afghans who have remained in Afghanistan during the ongoing civil strife. The evaluation concluded that on balance the project was effective and should continue assisting in rehabilitation in the four above-noted sub-sectors. It was also recommended that the project increasingly take a lead role in targeting resources both geographically as well as within specified priority areas, security and accessibility permitting. The evaluation also recommended increased attention to monitoring.

On 3 November 1991, a Tripartite Review was held in Kabul with participation from the complementary project AFG/90/007 Northern Rural Rehabilitation. In addition to confirming the above points, criteria for concentration of the programme and management modalities for enhanced impact were agreed upon.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to restore basic rural infrastructure and capacity for food production in Eastern Afghanistan. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) build and/or strengthen the technical and administrative capacity of Afghan NGOs and professional groups to undertake rehabilitation/reconstruction works; (b) enhance the quantity and quality of subcontract monitoring; and (c) incorporate the decisions and recommendations which arose out of the evaluation in July 1991 and the Tripartite Review held on 3 November 1991.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 12 work-months of a project manager, a team of experts consisting of two agronomists, an irrigation engineer, a veterinarian, a construction engineer, a civil engineer, and programme and administrative officers; 120 work-months of national experts; a large number of small subcontracts with NGOs based in Pakistan; office equipment; and miscellaneous costs. The UNOCA Trust Fund contribution will cover six work-months of consultants and a subcontract for an ongoing programme for the disabled.

Financial data

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Personnel	835 200
Subcontract	4 335 600
Equipment	64 500
Miscellaneous	35 000
Support costs	29 700
Total	5 300 000

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